

Announcements and Meetings Co.-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2 P. M. Opera, "Faust."
 DAILY THEATRE—2 and 8 P. M. "Wives."
 Gaiety Theatre—8 P. M. "The Tourists in the Palace."
 LEXINGTON THEATRE—8 P. M. "The Tourists in the Palace."
 NEW-YORK THEATRE—2 and 8 P. M. "The Tourists in the Palace."
 STANFORD THEATRE—2 and 8 P. M. "The Tourists in the Palace."
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—8 P. M. "The Tourists in the Palace."

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
 LADY TRIBUNE, 2nd Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 LADY TRIBUNE, 3rd Subscribers, \$5 per annum.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Turkish treaty is greatly improved.

The Cuban Emancipation bill is regarded with satisfaction at Havana.

The Governor of Hesse is practically imprisoned in his castle by his troops.

Germany and Austria are to meet together on the Egyptian question.

Democracy.—It is probable that all the Republican State ticket except one candidate is elected.

Directors of the new Wash, St. Louis and Pacific line were elected at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday.

Mr. Washburn has won his suit against a Buffalo insurance company for the loss of his mill in Minnesota.

A grand Reformed Church has been dedicated at St. Louis.

Mr. Leonard, of Leominster, Mass., has been killed in an election struggle.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has embezzled \$28,455.

The affairs of the Ocean Bank were further examined yesterday.

Additional testimony was taken in the Merrill will case.

The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith died.

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 89.69 cents.

Stocks firmed and fluctuating, closing with a rather steadier feeling.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate warmer, and clear and partly cloudy weather.

Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 35°; average, 41°.

The Rev. Dr. Whedon continues his controversy with Oliver Johnson, making a rejoinder upon another page in which the record of the Methodist Church during the slavery agitation is warily defended.

A correspondent contributes an article elsewhere upon one of Charles Sumner's visits to London.

It embodies a discriminating estimate of the dead statesman's character, and gives some pleasant anecdotes of his acquaintanceship in London.

A Boston correspondent calls attention to some curious results in the voting on Tuesday.

These show that though Butler was defeated, his hold on the Democratic party of Massachusetts is actually strengthened.

Even the historic name of Adams could not keep as many votes for the regular Democratic ticket as were given to Abbott last year, and in eleven of the nineteen cities of the State Butler received more votes than last year.

General Butler will never be elected Governor of Massachusetts, but judging from present appearance, he can amuse himself by running for the office as long as he lives.

The defection of one of the most trusted bookkeepers of a well-known bank is a curiosity among embezzlements.

The cashier who is lured to his ruin by bad company of both sexes is an old story.

The teller who uses money to speculate in stocks and is stranded by a sudden ebb of the tide, is nearly as familiar a figure.

But a bookkeeper holding an important position in a bank and engaged in one of the most practical and prosaic businesses in the world, who steals money, sometimes \$400 or \$500 a day, to speculate in "policy" tickets with, and talks of "dream numbers" in his very confession, is a novelty among delinquents of his class.

There are more strange things in the highly respectable and exceedingly commonplace precincts of banks than the novelists have told us.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the perplexing and painful questions raised in the letter of our London correspondent on the Irish land agitation are answered in the letter of a staff correspondent in Montana, also printed to-day.

In that far-off Western country there is land of wonderful fertility to be had for next to nothing, and all kinds of mechanical and agricultural labor are in great demand.

There is room in this Territory alone for a population of millions, and into the great fertile Northwest all Ireland might be emptied without filling it.

But the missing link in the process is itself an Irish ball—the extreme difficulty of getting from the one place to the other.

Time may solve it, but just now the land agitation in the older country has passed beyond the point where talk of slow and peaceful measures will be listened to.

The leaders are using all the arts of the demagogue, the lower orders are indulging in violence as well as threats, and no one has yet proposed a feasible scheme of reform.

A new interest has been given to the agitation by a speech from John Bright, which will be found elsewhere.

Better and better. The further light cast upon the result in this State by the latest returns is such as to justify a positive claim, no less than three of the Republican candidates besides Mr. Cornell have been elected, and the assertion of a probability amounting almost to certainty that two others have also been elected. Indeed it now becomes a question whether the last candidate of all has not also pulled through, and thus the whole Republican State ticket been elected.

The Tribune has made special efforts to secure the complete returns from counties where they were still lacking. With the results thus obtained, and with careful estimates in a very few cases where they were necessary, Hamilton Ward for Attorney-General has a majority of more than 9,000, Mr. Wadsworth for Controller a majority of more than 8,000, General Carr for Secretary of State one of 4,500, and Mr. Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor one somewhere about 1,400.

The returns upon the vote for State Treasurer are so incomplete that no definite statement of them can be made, but there is nothing to show that Mr. Wendell is running behind his ticket, or is in any danger of defeat.

So that by the returns as they now stand THE TRIBUNE'S estimate made on the morning after election—made by THE TRIBUNE alone among the papers of this city, and uniformly adhered to ever since—has been singularly confirmed.

If now it shall appear that Mr. Soule has been also elected, in spite of the special effort made against him, the Republican triumph will be complete and great.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

As the smoke clears, it is seen that all the practical advantages of victory rest with the Republicans. It is the chief of these advantages that they have found certain issues upon which the party can be completely united, and upon which the people are disposed to sustain it overwhelmingly.

To the Democratic party the election has only brought division and hopeless wrangling. It knows less than ever on what ground to make the fight for the Presidency, and defeat has been of use only in teaching it not to make the fight on any ground yet tried.

Already there is much talk in Democratic circles of an earnest effort to arouse public opinion on the subject of the tariff and the internal revenue.

Clear-headed Democrats see that they are sure to be beaten if they make the revolutionary action of Congress, or the suppression of Republican votes at the South, or the exclusion of a candidate who rests his claim wholly on the pretence that this wholesale suppression of Republican votes was lawful, the basis of their appeal to the people.

The Republicans have gained every important point in the political battle-field. They have elected the Governor and Legislature of every disputed State, save one. They are prepared to employ all the legitimate influence of the State Governments in encouraging friends and in preventing fraud. This power may be of the utmost value, if an attempt may be made to cause a contested election.

Especially in New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Ohio the Republicans are in the best possible position to guard against those schemes to which a Democratic party led by the chief of Cipher Alley would naturally resort. They even have power, if they think it best, to avoid the possibility of corruption in the election or fraud and dispute in the count, by appointment of electors from certain States in accordance with provisions of the Constitution.

Laws can be passed, also, if it is necessary in any State, to guard the honest voters against fraud, and to render a false or disputed count of the votes impossible.

In this State especially, confessedly the key of the battle-ground, the Republicans have gained incalculable advantages. An enormous political power has been in the hands of Governor Robinson, and it has been used unscrupulously. All the power that he had, and ten-fold more, because of the election of a Legislature in full sympathy with the new Governor, is now to be transferred to Mr. Cornell.

A vast power was possessed by the Governor in respect to the official bodies in this city, and the attempt to prostitute these official trusts to the uses of faction was the main cause of anxiety during the last campaign. Now it is certain that there can be no successful attempt to bulldoze this city into the support of an unwelcome Presidential candidate.

The Aldermen side with the Anti-Tilden element. The Governor and the Legislature will probably take care to undo whatever has been unworthily and unlawfully done by the Tilden faction in order to capture control of the Police Board and other important departments. It is not improbable that a Republican Governor and Legislature may find something to say about the conduct of the Ring in Brooklyn, and in some other cities now under Democratic rule.

A thorough purification, by expulsion of corrupt officials, might make a great difference in the political situation prior to the Presidential election.

All these advantages the Deputy Democrats and the Scratchers wished to take from the Republican party because it had not consulted their wishes in its nominations. In a State as closely balanced as this it would not be strange if these advantages should turn the scale for the Republicans.

Virtually, these scrupulous set of Democrats, at the great risk of surrendering control of the National Government to disloyalists and repudiators, merely to satisfy their personal grudges, and to prove that they were really persons of some consequence in the community. Surely a greater risk was never taken for more unworthy ends.

Holding the power in all the doubtful States, with perhaps one exception, the Republicans are ready to open the contest of 1880 with fair prospects. It will be their own fault, now, if they suffer themselves to be beaten by any fraud in a Northern State—and the use of fraud and force in the South they will take for granted. They are able to make ample provision, during the next four months, for any conceivable dispute as to the electoral votes of a Northern State, and that duty should not be neglected.

They hold a position, in respect to all the great questions of the day, in which they have been entirely sustained by the people. Unless they blunder most strangely, they can elect the next President, and shape the history of the country for the next decade.

AMNESTY IN FRANCE.

Louis Blanc, the French Radical, is pleading for plenary amnesty with his old-time fire and eloquence. He asserts that the Confederates in the United States were not entitled to as much consideration as the imprisoned and exiled Communists, inasmuch as the planters had nothing but force on their side, whereas the Paris insurrection was an out-

burst of exaggerated patriotism provoked by the monarchical tendencies of the Bordeaux Assembly. This fanciful comparison is based upon the erroneous assumption that the Confederates were accorded full pardon and were reinvested with political rights as soon as they laid down their arms.

The orator, moreover, overlooks the fact that in the American civil conflict amnesty was granted from generous impulses and motives of public policy, and not as an act of political justice to the rebellious South.

He does not advocate plenary amnesty on the ground of clemency and compassion. He demands it as a reparation for injuries done and crimes committed. In his view of the case, the Communists are defenders of the Republic and victims of sweeping, indiscriminate and disloyal repression, and their reinstatement in the rights of French citizenship will be an acknowledgment that they were right and there was wrong in the civil war of 1871.

If ever a political crime was stamped out with fire and iron, and branded for all time as odious, it was this Paris insurrection. How many men, women and children were shot down in the streets when the barricades were battered down, neither historian nor journalist has ventured to estimate.

After the capture of the city the machinery of civil and military courts was set in motion, and for two years punishment was dealt with relentless fury. One writer, whose sympathies are not with the Commune, places the number of prisoners who were condemned to death, imprisonment or exile as high as 13,450.

Without seeking to justify the revolutionary excesses of the insurgents, as Louis Blanc unquestionably does, we must admit that the reprisals were swift and terrible. The justice meted out was like vengeance. Not only were assassins and incendiaries punished with the outstretched arm of the law, but peace-loving tradespeople and innocent children were shot down in the barricades or condemned to exile in New-Caledonia merely for following the armed mob in the streets.

So far as any political blunders and crimes can be atoned for, compensation has been made in blood and tears for the insurrection of the Commune. Is it worth while to keep poor old Blaquy any longer out of the Assembly after he has passed thirty-six years in prison for fanaticism rather than crime, or to place Rochefort, Armand and all the other political offenders under the ban of criminal prosecution?

Louis Blanc is not content with saying "Nay." He asks for justice, not mercy. He demands amnesty as a reparation for the crimes of Versailles and Thiers's Government. He cries out against the injustice of condemning such "loyal sons of the Republic" for their heroism and virtues rather than their treason and atrocities. When he pleads in this spirit he cannot with fairness cite the precedent of American amnesty, nor expect moderate Republicans in France to pardon all the Communists.

AN ALBANY PROPHECY.

There is one person in Albany who knew a great deal more about the election before it came off than he does now. Then he talked like an oracle. He philosophized, moralized and prophesied; and facts and figures of the most astonishing character rattled out of him like peas out of a pod.

His remarks were deemed of such importance that they were taken down in shorthand, fired over the wires and printed here with two leads between the lines, in a manner calculated to alarm timid Republicans and induce confident Democrats to lay large wagers on Robinson's election.

He had been through the State and talked with the voters, and he knew all about it. Robinson's majority over Cornell would exceed 25,000, and nobody need be surprised if it should reach 50,000.

He had made a careful analysis of the vote, and could give the most convincing reasons for his confidence. He divided up last year's Greenback vote between Robinson and Kelly; told just what Kelly's vote would be, and how much Robinson would gain, and where, and why; and then, after he had ciphered the Cornell and Kelly vote down to about an even thing, he marched off into the rural districts and picked up enough Republican farmers who would vote for Robinson because he had kept taxes down, to make, with the "Hen Party," 50,000 majority for Robinson.

This part of his conclusions he reached by figuring percentages. As, for instance, after having addressed nineteen Republican farmers who were going to vote for Cornell, he found one who was going to scratch. That made a group, and gave a basis for calculation.

"One in twenty," he said, "will scratch." "In a million votes that makes 50,000 against 'Cornell and for Robinson.' Nothing could be surer than that. So it was published conspicuously, and it seemed so plausible that many Democrats put up their money on it. They have since wished they hadn't.

And this person not only knew all this for certain himself, but he averred that the Republican managers knew it; that they had access to the evidence upon which Robinson's election was predicated, and could not help knowing it. They were simply lying, he said, to keep up the courage of their followers.

And then reaching over into the future he made ominous predictions as to the effect of such deception upon the Republican party. It would demoralize them, he said, to such an extent that they could make no fight in next year's Presidential canvass.

"If you tell your 'followers into a sense of false security,' he continued, 'and then are beaten, they will never 'trust you again,' a remark which it is to be hoped those who lured their followers with double-headed prophecies will seriously ponder.

Now it happens somehow that the actual vote does not verify the predictions of this Albany prophet. There was something the matter with the percentages. Robinson did not get his 25,000 sure, or 50,000 possibly, over Cornell; didn't get any, in short. On the contrary, Cornell got nearly 50,000 majority over Robinson; in view of which fact the prophecy of the Albany seer can hardly be called close.

A great many people guessed nearer than that and didn't think it worth while to print it in double leads, or even publish it at all. In this state of things the prophet has been called on for an explanation. He makes it, though he seems a good deal bewildered, and it is printed with single leads only between the lines. It lacks the strength of the prophecy, and has none of the astonishing qualities of the previous publications.

He says it was all right, only the Democrats could not get out their vote; that "certain general causes contributed to the disaster"; that "this is the season of the Republican boom"; that "every two or three years there is a reaction in politics which can be traced to no particular cause, but which 'leads to strange results'; that the 'election was at a wrong time, when the current was running strongly in the wrong direction'; and that Cornell 'received the whole purchasable vote in a solid body.' Robinson

was defeated, he says, "because more than 200,000 voters stayed away from the polls." So it all seems to be accounted for, and we hope to the satisfaction of the Democrats who were "lulled into a sense of false security," and led by the prophet's confidence to wager money on the result. We have not the remotest idea who the Albany oracle is, but from the prominence given to his utterances and the stress laid upon the perfect coincidence of his views and opinions with those of the Governor, it is not unlikely that he may be either Governor Robinson himself or some one very nearly related to him. We infer this from the circumstances attending the publication. Still it may be Mr. Weston, the pedestrian—the relation between programme and performance would seem to suggest him; or Mr. Norman Taylor, the Pictorial—he too is apparently a man of very sanguine temperament.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

With the opening concert of the New-York Symphony Society this evening the serious work of the musical season will be fairly begun. It is an encouraging sign of a growing public interest in the higher kinds of music that Dr. Damrosch's enterprise receives this year a liberal support. He has pursued a worthy object with dignity and intelligence, and he has earned the respect and regard of the sincere friends of art.

The first concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society will soon follow. The demand for seats and boxes is understood to have been enormous, far surpassing the expectations of the managers, and there are unmistakable indications that with Theodore Thomas at the head of the orchestra the Society is about entering upon a very active revival. Thomas has been absent from New-York long enough to be missed and not long enough to be forgotten, and his reappearance in the place which he never should have been allowed to leave will be an occasion for general rejoicing. We risk little in predicting for the Philharmonic Society a season of uncommon brilliancy and vigor; pecuniary success is already secured by the large subscription list.

If the opera season has not felt the impulse of prosperous times in the same degree as the best concert enterprises, that is certainly not the fault of the public. There was every disposition in New-York to sustain opera with the greatest liberality; people are eager to be amused; money is plenty; and the success of certain favorite artists last year had opened an opportunity which judicious management would not have failed to improve. A comparison, however, of the prospects with the representations shows such a remarkable contrast between promise and performance that dissatisfaction is almost universal. The charming prima donna who made the success of the last season, and whose name headed the list of advertised stars, remains on the other side of the Atlantic; a third of the subscription has elapsed; no satisfactory explanation is offered to the public, and contradictory statements on the subject issue from the Opera House.

The company, apart from the missing prima donna, though notably deficient in some respects, is as good as that of last season. Campanini, Galassi, Del Puente and (best of all) Arditi, are here again; Mlle. Valeria balances Miss Hank; Miss Cary and Aramburo, certainly are an excellent exchange for Pisani and Parodi; and Behrens, whom we shall hear next week, will console us for the loss of Foll.

Yet it is undeniable that the audiences are cold and cross, and the prospect for the second subscription is not brilliant. If the public had been bidden to a series of entertainments in which a careful ensemble was to make amends for the absence of an eminent prima donna, they would not have had much reason to be displeased with representations like those of "Linda" this week and of "Faust" on the second night of the season.

Although the one was marred by a poor *Megistophelia* and the other by an imperfectly trained chorus, both were distinguished by a certain sentiment and elegance which we do not often find in the performances at our Academy of Music. But the subscribers were invited to entertainments on a much grander scale; and as they do not get what they had been led to expect, they are not in a humor for enthusiasm even at what is good. Some of the other performances would have taxed the good nature of the most indulgent audience in the world. Every-where, we presume, the public is more or less impressed by bounce—for a little while. But in this country all men soon find their proper level.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It will be strange if the visit of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to this country does not result in the establishment here of a system of co-operative stores for the working classes, such as he has been so largely instrumental in founding and carrying forward to success in Great Britain. His address set forth so clearly the manner of conducting these stores, and describe so well the benefits they have conferred upon the poorer classes, that public attention on this side of the Atlantic will be certain to be directed to the system, and some effort to introduce it in our principal cities will naturally follow.

The fact that the Rochdale plan has demonstrated its value by an experience of twenty years, that hundreds of stores are working under it to-day, and that they have accumulated millions of capital and divided other millions of profits among their members, while furnishing pure food at the ruling market rates, challenges attention; and the connected fact that the system is the outgrowth of the intelligence, unselfish talent and integrity of the laboring classes, and is not a gift to them from men who have no need of its advantages, must create surprise and admiration.

We had heard in this country a great deal of these Rochdale stores before, but here comes the man who has spent a large share of a lifetime devoted to philanthropy in working out the theory and practice upon which their success has been based, and who now gives us the assurance that the theory is sound and its practical application feasible and beneficial.

The words of such a man will have a vital interest for the American workmen. He shows them that it is possible while purchasing needed supplies for their families to be constantly saving money in the direct ratio of their purchases; so that at the end of the year they may have fifty or a hundred dollars laid by as interest where they now have nothing. He shows, too, that by the joint effort of many co-operative stores a purchasing agency may be created, commanding the services of the best buying talent, procuring goods of the best quality in the best markets, and insuring to the consumer, no matter how small his purchases may be, immunity from fraud and adulteration.

The co-operative store, as described by Mr. Holyoake, is a guarantee of good weight, honest measure and genuine quality, and is at the same time a savings bank in which the profits on the articles sold accumulate for the benefit of the purchasers.

Co-operative stores are not wholly unknown in the United States. A few years ago a number were set up in the cities and large towns of the Eastern and Middle States, but most of them came to grief. In many cases they were speculations under the guise of philanthropy; in others they were badly managed. If we are not mistaken, they were all founded on the principle, which has been abandoned as

failure in England, of selling close down to the cost price, and thus underselling the regular shops.

They maintained no general purchasing agency, and could give their customers no better opportunity for getting articles free from adulteration than could the other retail concerns. Their failure is no argument against the introduction of the system which has succeeded so well in England. It may be that co-operative stores are not as much needed here as in the old country. The average American takes eagerly to hawking and trafficking, and is so ready to abandon a slow-going success on the farm for the chance of a more rapid one in the mercantile career.

That there is, we imagine, greater competition here in most lines of trade, and consequently smaller profits, than in the old World, we are disposed to believe, is a calling descending from father to son, and an old-established green-grocer's or haberdashery's stand is a valuable property in itself by reason of the run of business which comes to it from habit. We hope, at all events, that the adulteration of food has not been carried to such an extent here as to place us in the condition in which the co-operative stores found the English working people, whose tastes had to be educated to like genuine articles.

When we offered pure food, says Mr. Holyoake, "why the women would not take it. They had never seen it before; they didn't like it; it was not made white by ingredients mixed with it for that purpose. When we offered them pure coffee they thought we were going to poison them. They had never seen it before; they didn't like it; it was not made white by ingredients mixed with it for that purpose. When we offered them pure coffee they thought we were going to poison them. They had never seen it before; they didn't like it; it was not made white by ingredients mixed with it for that purpose.

But though the American retailer may be content with smaller profits than his British cousin, and be more conscientious in the matter of the quality of his goods, there is field enough here for the working out of the co-operative scheme which has proved so remarkably successful in the English manufacturing towns. We should be glad to see the experiment fairly tried. Those who are disposed to make the attempt should realize, however, that there is no magic in the name co-operative, which will make unskillfulness and shiftlessness succeed, and should understand that business sagacity and strict integrity are essential features of the Rochdale plan.

Considerable attention has been given to a rather sensational contribution to political history in *The North American Review* for November, consisting of several private letters written in March, April, May and June, 1861, of Edwin M. Stanton to James Buchanan, of whose Cabinet he had just been a member. These letters were sent from Washington for the information of the ex-President, and they are so ultra-Democratic in tone that the imputations read and infer from them that their writer, who afterward became Mr. Lincoln's radical War Secretary, must have been guilty of gross duplicity. In these letters he condemns and derides the Administration of Mr. Buchanan; repeats a story he has heard about "the trepidation of Lincoln"; states a prevalent impression that "in less than thirty days [Jefferson] Davis will be in possession of Washington"; says there is a risk for Spain, and "by the time the patronage is distributed, the Republican party will be dissolved"; declares that General Dix has been ignored because he is a Democrat, and is disgusted and will resign, and that the Administration is almost "exclusively devoted to Black Republican interests"; and finally just after Bull Run that "it is not unlikely that some change in the War and Navy Departments may take place, but none beyond these two departments until Jefferson Davis turns out the whole concern." This certainly does not sound much like the language of the earnest and patriotic man who directed the movements of the Army from January, 1862, for five trying years. But it is to be remembered that Stanton was a Democrat; that he had never been a Republican, and disliked the party; that he had never met the new President, and was attached by many ties to his predecessor, whose Attorney-General he had been, and who was still his political chief. With his appointment as Secretary of War six months after the last of these letters was written, a frenzy of patriotism seized him which transformed his life and made him the terror of the enemies of the Republic. He can scarcely have been cordially used by James Buchanan after he received the war portfolio from Simon Cameron. What he said before that is of far less consequence than what he did after that, and it cannot be held to diminish one iota his title to the Nation's gratitude.

Every reader knows that there was a